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however, but earnest of decadence, and in this century war has ceased to be useful.

More thorough and more extensive is the discussion of the decadence of war. In eleven chapters, supported by fifteen appendices, those economic conditions are treated which necessitated vast armaments and which will in time make possible their abolition. The principal subjects treated in this connection are the ancient régime of civilized states, and its economic character, the changes effected in the constitution of states since the eighteenth century, the interests which determine the international policy of the principal modern governments, the wars of civilized states in this century, armed peace, chances of peace and the risks of war, as protectionism and socialism, other forms of the state of war, position of the problem of peace, as its solution and consequences of the suppression of the risk of war. In the appendix, which occupies about one-third of the book, is given much valuable material of special service to students. Numerous references to international law are accompanied by statistics of armaments, peace societies, pension systems and a short account of the French indemnity, including its financiering by the French and the Germans.

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Edward Gibbon Wakefield: The Colonization of South Australia and New Zealand. By R. GARNETT. Builders of Greater Britain Series. Pp. xxviii and 386. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1898.

The Founding of South Australia: From the Journals of Mr. Robert Gouger. Edited by EDWIN HODDER. Pp. 239. Price, 6s. London: Sampson Low, Marston Co., 1898.

It is unusual that two books presenting markedly different, though mutually helpful, views of the same subject, should require notice at the same time. Edward Gibbon Wakefield is the chief character of the first, and Robert Gouger of the second. These were co-laborers, and the larger unity that makes the books one was their activity in furthering British colonization in the second quarter of the present century. The books under review were clearly written independently, and they differ widely in the use of material and in style, but they are two volumes on the same subject,—volumes without repetition, and which now seem necessary each to the other. Wakefield was the colonial theorizer, but Gouger as secretary of the South Australian Association got his theories into such practical shape, that

they could be put to the test. Wakefield first published the theory that is associated with his name over the name of Robert Gouger.* These facts, as well as the later differences between Wakefield and Gouger over the price of land in South Australia, make one glad that the books appear simultaneously.

Wakefield at twenty married a talented and wealthy young woman and gave himself up to a life of frivolous pleasure. But thus early he is declared to have shown the two leading traits of his character—an interest in public affairs and a love of adventure. Now followed in rapid succession the death of his wife, the abduction and gross deception of a school-girl with a mock marriage and a flight to the continent. But they were pursued and the victim reclaimed, after which Wakefield was advised to flee to America; instead he returned to England to stand trial. A special act of Parliament annulled the marriage, and Wakefield was committed to Newgate for three years. During his confinement he began to atone for his wrongs, and while still in prison he wrote "The Punishment for Death" and the "Letter from Sydney"—books which had a marked effect when they appeared and a profound future influence. After his release, Wakefield produced his work which is likely best known on this side—"England and America," and was active in the Colonization Society. But he had other adventures—he quarreled with the Colonial Office, had differences with the South Australian Association, was an object of suspicion by parliamentary committees, interested himself in New Zealand, but again had differences. With one or two exceptions he seems to have had strained relations with every one with whom he had important dealings. Wakefield is presented as the man who was described by one of his relatives as "complex," and by a contemporary as "a man of much vicissitude of fortune and of much inequality of character." But he is also presented as the man who gave a statement to what is likely the most important colonial principle of the present century.

A commendable thing in the Wakefield biography is the proportion observed. Wakefield is treated as a builder of Greater Britain, the founder of a colonial system. Dr. Garnett has given a judiciously conceived, and strongly written biography of an important character of the period of colonial reform. His material is well digested, the book is indexed, and he has placed the student of colonial systems under obligation for the work done. It is to be hoped that this biography will be followed soon by a collected edition of Wakefield's writings.

* "A Letter from Sydney—the Principal Town of Australia—Edited by Robert Gouger. Together with an outline of a System of Colonization." London: 1829.

Many of the qualities possessed by Dr. Garnett's book are lacking in the other work under review, for it is made up mainly of extracts from the journals, and selections from the letters of Robert Gouger. In addition to being secretary of the South Australian Association in London, Gouger went out as the first colonial secretary of the colony, and we have in these extracts a secret history of the foundation and early years of South Australia.

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Commercial Cuba; A Book for Business Men. By WILLIAM J. CLARK. Pp. xvii, 514. Price, \$4.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898.

The Porto Rico of To-day. By ALBERT GARDNER ROBINSON. Pp. xiv, 240. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1899.

The Philippine Islands. By RAMON REYES LALA. Pp. 342. Price, \$2.50. New York: Continental Publishing Company, 1899.

Descriptions of our insular acquisitions are becoming as numerous as the emigrant guides to America in the early part of the century. The above list represents three points of view: that of the business man, that of the reporter, and that of the native.

Mr. Clark's book on Cuba is a valuable compendium of the economic resources and the commercial possibilities of the island. It is written, however, more with a view to advise the would-be promoter than to interest the general reader. The work contains a wealth of details upon the animal, vegetable and mineral resources of the country; it describes the present facilities of exchange; and suggests numerous ameliorations in the existing trade relations with the United States. The material is well classified for ready reference and a series of excellent maps of the various provinces and of the city of Havana is appended.

Judging from his little book on Porto Rico, Mr. Robinson certainly possesses the attributes of a successful reporter. Amid the confusion of the campaign,—“which savors of the opera bouffe”—he was able to observe the nature of the country and describe the character of the people. The material is cast in the form of a running narrative of the author's personal experiences on the island. The story of the invasion is told in a sprightly manner and contains a number of sound criticisms of the methods of the campaign. There is discernment in the author's account of the country, and the story of his sojourn is enlivened throughout by a keen sense of humor.